

Hatchet

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Since 1904

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Washington, D.C.

Thursday, October 30, 1980

Making the choice: Jimmy, Ron or?

Results of Hatchet poll of 120 GW students

• Are you registered to vote?	Yes: 101	No: 13	Not old enough: 6
• With which political party do you identify yourself?	Democratic: 56	Republican: 23	Independent: 28
• Do you plan to vote in the upcoming Presidential election?	Yes: 93	No: 6	Undecided: 3
• For whom do you plan to vote?	Carter: 40	Reagan: 18	Anderson: 21
	Commoner: 1	Clark: 1	Won't say: 2
• Do you support the two-party system?	Support strongly: 15	Support: 70	Oppose: 16
	Oppose strongly: 5	Don't know: 14	
• Which of the following names do you recognize as national or local political figures?	Yes	No	Not sure
George Bush	118	2	0
Shirley Hufstедler	43	65	12
David Garth	46	63	11
Thurgood Marshall	92	21	7
Carol Hanisch	10	101	9
Pat Lucey	98	18	4
Barry Commoner	83	31	1
Walter Fauntroy	63	48	9
Oscar Zamora	9	100	7*
Ed Clark	102	17	1
Nancy Kassenbaum	53	58	9
Walter Mondale	118	2	0

*Four people responded correctly; Zamora's not a political figure

Carter wins, Anderson second in student poll

by Randy B. Hecht

Associate Editor

If the national presidential election was held today at GW, both Jimmy Carter and John Anderson would receive more votes than Ronald Reagan, and Carter would be the ultimate winner.

The Hatchet polled 120 GW students about their views on Tuesday's election. Of those students, 101 were registered voters. The 19 non-registered students included six students who were not yet old enough to vote.

Representatives of the three major candidates discussed issues affecting people with handicaps at a forum Sunday. Story, p. 16

Ninety-three of the 120 students can vote and plan to do so. Carter received the support of 40, Anderson of 21 and Reagan of 18. In addition, 10 voters were undecided and two would not reveal their choice. Barry Commoner and Ed Clark received one vote each.

The survey included a random sampling of graduate and undergraduate students, 78 of whom live on campus. It was designed to test students' political stances, activity and knowledge.

(See SURVEY, p. 15)

Anderson takes on the debaters

by Wendy Merrill

Assistant News Editor

While Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan were fiercely debating in Cleveland Tuesday night, John Anderson was holding his own debate, of sorts, in DAR Constitution Hall with the help of the Cable Network News (CNN).

CNN set up an intricate system in which the independent presidential candidate was given equal time to respond to the questions presented to Carter, the incumbent Democrat, and his Republican challenger Reagan during their Cleveland debate.

Anderson was also given time

to rebut replies from Carter and Reagan, and respond to follow-up questions from Daniel Shorr, CNN's moderator.

Much of Anderson's attacks during the debate were aimed at both of the other candidates' economic positions.

He said Carter's and Reagan's tax cut proposals are absurd "in the light of the unfilled needs of this country."

Tax cuts are "scant consolation for the unemployed," Anderson continued. "If we want a healthy, multiracial society we'd better be concerned with putting people to work," he added.

The independent called inflation "the cruelest tax of all," and accused Carter of using "oil shock" as an excuse for high inflation rates.

The audience at Constitution

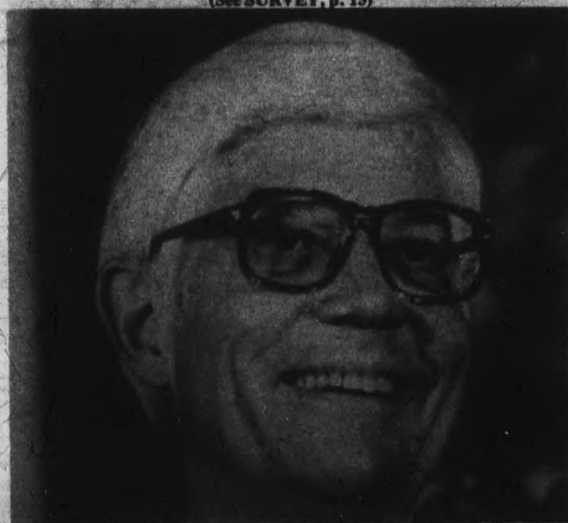
Hall, comprising all ages, was friendly, warm, responsive and almost chaotic at times.

"You are not part of the show," Shorr instructed those in attendance.

But in spite of requests for silence, enthusiastic fans broke into Anderson's replies several times to laugh or cheer, as well as to hiss several times for Reagan.

Anderson went on to criticize both the Carter and Reagan defense positions.

"I have become convinced that there really is no substantial difference between (Carter and Reagan) ... (as to) whether or not we can fight a limited nuclear war," Anderson said. "There is no such thing as limited war ... we have to be willing to take the same risks for peace that others took for war," he added.



Independent candidate John B. Anderson electronically 'debated' the other presidential hopefuls, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, at DAR Constitution Hall Tuesday night.

Margolis files brief

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Rape prevention discussed

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21st Street examines GW's Iranian dilemma

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Showdown doesn't sway students

by Mike Zimmerman
News Editor

Though Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan may have hoped for a final burst of drama in the presidential debates Tuesday night, student reaction was mixed. Most students, too, did not feel the debate would have any influence on their vote in the election.

"I don't like Reagan at all and nothing he does is going to convince me ... it's Carter or Anderson," said David Kueber, a junior majoring in urban affairs.

Kueber said he thought Carter won the debate. "He was much more decisive ... Reagan faltered."

Andi Stein, a journalism major, said, "I had made up my mind before, I expected them to do

what they just did."

Stein, who said she was going to vote for Carter, rated his performance as fair to poor. "I don't think either one (of the candidates) won (the debate)." They are saying the same old things, she added.

Other students, while less emphatic, were equally unimpressed with the results of the debate.

Marybeth Hooban, a sophomore living on the political and cultural floor of Mitchell Hall, said, "Neither one really came off as stronger than the other ... Nobody said anything new."

Cyndy Gozigan, a junior majoring in business who had already voted for Anderson by absentee ballot, said that while she felt Reagan won the debate, because "like Carter in

'76" he has new and different ideas, "I still would have voted for Anderson, because I couldn't choose between the other two for my own moral reasons."

A junior majoring in accounting, Dan Schleifman, said the debate "put me more in terms of Reagan." But he emphasized his feelings that the average student doesn't know the issues. "The job of the president is beyond any candidate's campaign promises," he added.

Michael Piper, a junior majoring in political science who had already voted for Reagan, said,

"I think that Reagan did win." He was able to correct some of the mis-statements made about him; also, Reagan didn't go on the offensive the way Carter did, he added.

'Opens communication barrier'

Sign language taught at seminar

by Karen Tecott

Hatchet Staff Writer

Sign language is of paramount importance when it is the only way to communicate with hearing disabled family members and friends.

To learn the basics of sign language, a handful of people from the GW community attended a seminar Monday at the Marvin Center.

Shelly Butowski, a deaf GW graduate student, showed the participants the signs for the letters of the alphabet and basic words and phrases.

Interest in sign language "is increasing at an incredible rate- presumably because of increased awareness of the deaf community," said Butowski.

She thinks it is important for hearing people to learn sign language because "it opens the communications barrier that has been closed for centuries and invites multi-interaction between the hearing and the deaf communities in today's pluralistic society."

Butowski attended Galludet College, the world's only liberal arts school for the deaf, to avoid the obstacles that confront deaf people at other schools.

She elaborated on some of the problems others

have to face. First, she said, there are not enough certified sign language interpreters to sign for all of the deaf students' classes. Second, notetakers are scarce.

Finally, "access of information via verbal means of communication has to be arranged in advance, and worst of all, the social and psychological aspects of interaction with hearing people unknown to the deaf presents a much more obtrusive picture," she said.

Butowski has taught signing for 4 years in different locations. She is undecided whether she will pursue it professionally.

Butowski recommended *The Joy of Signing* by Lottie L. Riekehof as the best book on the subject. She also recommended the play "Children of a Lesser God," an award-winning show that dramatizes some of the problems of people with hearing disabilities.

Those who are interested in studying sign language in greater detail have another alternative at GW, "Introduction to Sign Language and Deafness 1 and 2."



photo by Karen Tecott

Shelly Bukowsky, a GW graduate student whose hearing is impaired, demonstrates sign language.

CANCER CAN BE BEAT. Yearbook: new look, old deficit

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by Ellen Cohn

Hatchet Staff Writer

The GW yearbook, *The Cherry Tree*, will showcase a "new avant garde" format and two additional sections this spring, according to staff members working on the 1981 yearbook.

In addition to the new innovations, the publication has been forced to deal with financial problems this year, according to Editor-in-chief Marjorie Kramer.

"Financially, we have a large deficit passed down from year to year," she explained. "We are trying to reduce it by a promotional campaign so that next year's staff won't have to work with a large debt. Hopefully, the student body will back us in this."

This year's *Cherry Tree* will contain all the features everyone expects: faculty, seniors, GWU life, and sports. But this year, several new items are being added, including a section in which students create and take their own pictures.

An interview with Lloyd Elliot, articles about famous alumni and students working on Capitol Hill, and a special section on D.C.'s main attraction for 1980 - the Presidential election - are all to be part of a new emphasis on written material.

About 600 seniors reported during "Senior Week" earlier this month to have their pictures taken. For those who didn't make it, pictures will be taken again on Nov. 12, 13, and 14 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Call ahead for an appointment.

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Hillel

Services begin at 6:00 PM

Dinner follows. Dinner is available at \$3.50 per person, by reservation only. Reservations may be made by calling Hillel at 338-4747 no later than noon Friday.

Friday, Oct. 31

GWU Hillel is located at 2129 F St. NW
phone: 338-4747

Classified Ads

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URGENTLY NEEDED - Part time secretary. Good pay, good hours. Adjacent to GW. Call 338-5318.

STUDENT WANTED - Law firm at Farragut Square - General Office Duties; typing experience preferred 55 wpm, 10 hours per week, flexible schedule. \$4-\$5/hour, depending on experience. Call Nadine, 833-3302.

WANTED

SPRINGSTEEN TICKETS - Exam conflict, therefore must trade my 2 Sunday tickets (Sec 105: W 7&8) for comparable tickets on Monday. Leslie 331-0189. Leave message or call 12M to 1 a.m.

MISC.

TONIGHT 10:00 Tonight 10:00 Mitchell's traditional Halloween costume party. Beer and munchies. Live DJs. Prizes for best costumes. Proceeds to UNICEF. Admission \$1.50. Judging at midnight. Mitchell Hall Ballroom. 514 19th.

INTERESTED IN Model UN? Think you are? There will be a World Affairs Society meeting on 5 November to discuss forth coming trips and country requests.

WOULD YOU LIKE to place a classified ad with the Hatchet? Stop by our office at the Marvin Center 434. (Please note our deadlines in this issue.) GW student note: \$1.00 for the first 25 words, 20 a word thereafter. Community rate: 20 per word. Prepayment required. More information call 676-7079.

SERVICES

SAS - PROBLEMS WITH GW administration or faculty? The Student Advocate Service is especially designed to help you. Contact us at 424A Marvin Center or 676-5990.

STATISTICS Research consultation. Thesis advisor. Math tutoring. Dr. Kallish. 384-4866.

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VCF: I GUARANTEE he thinks you're beautiful.

SCOTT You ruined everything and you know it. -Little Jo & Steve

PAUL - Proof you're expendable. -the management

TO THE BIGGEST Alpha Chi of all. Just to let you know your friends at the Hatchet haven't forgotten about you way over there! -Your little brother and sister.

CM You live dangerously. 29% on this one.

TO THE GORGEOUS WOMAN in McClintock's 130 class who doesn't have the notes I need: you're still sweet.

RBH - God you're cute.

ADVERTISING RATES AND INFORMATION

The following are rates for display advertising. All ads must be brought or sent to Rm. 434, Marvin Center (800 21st St., N.W.). No ads will be taken on the phone.

National Rates	50 cents per square inch (4 square lines equals 1 inch)
Open Rates	\$4.00 per column inch (2 inches by 1 inch)
Full Page	\$270. (non-commissionable)
Half Page	\$130. (non-commissionable)
Community Discount	10 percent for University community

Contract Advertising - Contact Ad Office for details (676-7079). Multiple insertion Rates (classified only) - 5 percent discount after fifth insertion of same ad. Additional Charges - 10 percent for all ads not camera-ready. Photo charge - \$4.50 per shot. Copy charge - \$5.00 per change. DEADLINES - Tuesday Noon for Thursday paper, Thursday Noon for Monday paper.

For further information
call 676-7079

Margolis defense submits brief for GW appeal

by Will Dunham
News Editor

Lawyers representing Sidney I. Margolis and the D.C. Board of Zoning Adjustment assailed the University's position in the Margolis zoning dispute in a joint brief submitted to the D.C. Court of Appeals Monday.

The brief, which was filed in the University's appeal of the board's decision to allow the conversion of Margolis' former tailor shop at 22nd and G Streets into a 76-seat restaurant, was drafted by Harley J. Daniels and Steven M. Roth, Margolis' lawyers, and adopted by the Board's lawyer Leo Gorman.

The brief disputed the

University's claim that Margolis lost his right to use the property in a manner not conforming with the zoning of the block because he abandoned the building.

According to the brief, Margolis never legally abandoned the property. "It has been and continues to be intervenor's (Margolis') intention to change the non-conforming use of his property (to the restaurant), not abandon the non-conforming status," the brief stated.

University lawyers contend that Margolis said he abandoned the property during April board hearings. The joint brief said, though, that Margolis was only

speaking of abandonment in layman's terms, "and should not be construed to have attempted to render a legal judgment (of abandonment) to the board" during his testimony this spring.

The brief also addressed the University's expressed belief that a restaurant would disrupt the character of the campus.

"Contrary to the impression sought to be created by petitioner (the University) that the neighborhood is a quiet, peaceful and serene academic retreat, the neighborhood is an urban area characterized by high intensities of uses, uses entirely consistent with those proposed" by

Margolis, the brief stated.

During the April proceedings, when Robert E. Dickman, assistant treasurer of the University, "was specifically asked on cross-examination to point to any way in which he could demonstrate that this proposed use would intensify the current uses in the neighborhood, he could not do so except in a general way by pointing to the possible inconsistency, in his judgment, with the campus plan," the brief continued.

The brief concluded that the restaurant "will not adversely affect the present character or future development of the neighborhood."

The brief also disputed the University's contention that the Board did not adequately consider the University campus plan when it allowed the restaurant conversion.

According to the brief, "The entire thrust of the campus plan provisions of the zoning

regulations is not to prevent private property owners, such as Mr. Margolis, from developing their properties, but to prevent the universities (in D.C.) from unreasonably affecting the residential character of the neighborhoods through their control of all the adjacent property.

"While the University objects to the impact of the restaurant, it nowhere with any specificity or evidence points to any traffic, noise, pollution, intensification or other objectionable characteristics of this proposed restaurant," the brief added. "Rather it rests its opposition on the unstated claim of its ability to control all of the land and property within the area of the campus plan."

The brief continued, "While petitioner (GW) denies that it is seeking to control private property... the University really is objecting to any development that is not its own."

Dorm lockout policy could change

by Karin Grueterich
Hatchet Staff Writer

Forgetful dorm residents who are disturbed by inconsistencies in penalties for locking themselves out of their rooms may be able to look forward to a policy change.

The Residence Hall Court met Thursday to give an advisory opinion on the dormitory room lock-out policy.

Dorm staff currently have no uniform lock-out policy. When residents forget their keys, whether to charge them or not is generally up to the Resident Assistant.

Residents usually have to pay \$1.00 to be let into their rooms, but some RA's don't charge at

all. Others only charge some students. Some RA's charge only during nighttime hours, said Larry Culleen, a Mitchell Hall RA.

Some residents refuse to pay fines on principle or because they don't have money. The enforcement in such cases is not

clear.

The collected fines all go to the respective dorm council's fund.

"At each and every staff meeting (of the dorm council) we discuss key policies," he said, indicating that it's time to find a solution to this problem.

(See KEYS, p. 15)

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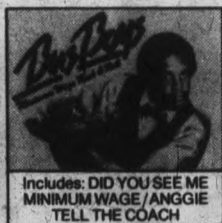
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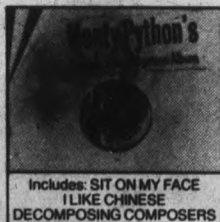


They've been called "a great American band" by *The Los Angeles Herald Examiner*. Now, The BusBoys' special excitement is spreading with *Minimum Wage Rock and Roll*. The BusBoys combine new wave rock, R&B, and contemporary funk into their own explosive sound.

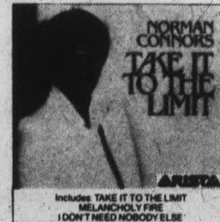


Comprised of five of contemporary music's most brilliant players, including guitar virtuoso John Williams, Sky has developed an inventive fusion of classical and rock music that has made them a sensation around the world. Sky, their 2-LP American debut, features their U.K. chart-topping hit "Toccata."

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The Python people are back with an uproarious collection of heard-for-the-first-time-anywhere material, and have concocted their funniest and most musical album of the modern age, including such sure-shots as "Sit On My Face," "Never Be Rude To An Arab" and "I Bet You They Won't Play This Song On The Radio." *Contractual Obligation Album* is a new pinnacle in a notorious collective career.



On his spectacular new album, Norman Connors does indeed *Take It To The Limit* on a collection of eight romantic, melodic compositions. Ranging from stunning ballads to hot jazz/funk, *Take It To The Limit* features Connors' masterful drumming, hot production, and impressive guest vocalists, all delivered in the unrivaled Norman Connors style.



On her first album for Arista, Aretha Franklin proves her voice and musicianship to be in overwhelming form. *Aretha* is a downright staggering collection of soulful new ballads and steaming new tunes delivered as only Aretha can do it. A knock-out cast of musicians frames Aretha's singing and piano playing on an album that is truly one of the most exciting musical events of the year.

ARISTA

ARISTA

GW prof draws D.C. landmarks in ruins

by Leonard Wijewardene

Hatchet Staff Writer

"We build on nature, and then in time nature comes back and takes over what we've built," said Arthur Hall Smith, an associate professor of painting.

Working from this idea, Smith has created a series of paintings of Washington landmarks in a state of ruin.

He became interested in painting when he was very young. His father, who was a naval architect, provided the guidance and help Smith required to develop his talents.

In 1951 he graduated from Illinois Wesleyan University and won a Fulbright Fellowship in painting that enabled him to go to Paris and continue his studies.

For two years he was in Korea, serving as an infantry sergeant.

The years there left their mark on him, he said. A series of paintings with the general theme of "Lazarus and shrouds" was inspired by the wounded men and bandages, he said.

In 1957 he came to Washington; twelve years later, in 1969, he created his first Washington-in-ruins type work.

Washington's architecture "is somewhat pompous and official and can be beautiful if it is projected later on in time when it is either old or in ruins," Smith said.

He stresses that the ruins are not necessarily caused by bombings or war, as some people are apt to presume, but can also be created as the result of weathering, or just time.

Why Washington? There is no particular reason, he just hap-

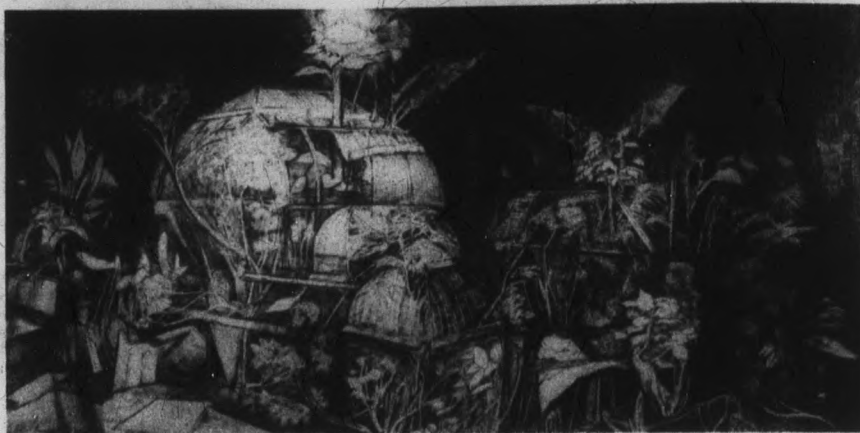


photo by Jerry Lake

'Gardener's Sleep' depicts the Botanical Gardens in ruins.

pened to be here when the idea came to him and the buildings here seemed to lend themselves to this sort of depiction.

The purpose of his drawings, he said, is to give a mild shock by answering the question "what if...?" He believes this is

psychologically constructive in the sense that it banishes fears by projecting the worst in a playful manner.

His work is backed by extensive research, studying the actual

blueprints of the buildings and sites. He examines the architectural records to gain an insight into how they went up so as to enable him to realistically and artistically tear them down.

Students taking trip to UN

by Catherine Eld

Hatchet Staff Writer

George Stambuk, a GW political science professor said he hopes to meet with delegates from Israel, Palestine and possibly Iraq or one of its neighboring nations during his once-a-semester trip to the UN.

Stambuk will be visiting the UN with his political organizations class Nov. 6 to 8.

"The spectrum of different viewpoints, and ideas that the students learn from the UN officials and delegates can be more useful than the rest of the course," he said.

Stambuk pointed out that there are a few extra seats on the bus, and that any students interested in going on this trip should sign up at the SPIA office as soon as possible.

"In the past, people have benefitted a great deal, and enjoyed it (the trip) a great deal," he added.

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Speaker on rape says threat alone is damaging

by Marla Lucas

Hatchet Staff Writer

Try to imagine a society in which rapists are not born; a society where women are not haunted with the threat of rape throughout their lives.

This ideal is the feminist movement's primary goal for rape prevention. "Our goal is the elimination of rape and the threat of rape," said Debbie Chalfie, a workshop facilitator with the Ohio Women Against Rape organization. "As long as women are threatened with rape, they are vulnerable," she said.

Chalfie, a GW law student, spoke to a group of about 40 students who gathered to hear a talk sponsored by Womenspace on "rape prevention from a feminist viewpoint," Monday night at the Marvin Center.

Lectures are continuously given on defense tactics and the myths about rape; feminists have written several books on rape, but most of their books concluded that "to eliminate rape we need to change society," said Chalfie, who added, "this doesn't offer us much to work with."

The feminist analysis of rape prevention picks up where those books left off, explaining how traditional strategies against rape center around a women's vulnerability, Chalfie said, and then examines strategies to eliminate rape.

In defining the problem of rape, said Chalfie, society immediately quotes statistics. Feminists redefined the problem in larger terms concerning the threat of rape, not just the incidence of it.

"The most damaging factor to a woman is the threat of rape."

Chalfie said, "From almost childhood till death we (women) consciously and unconsciously are thinking we could be the next victim. Living with fear, being constantly watchful, and restricting our lives damages us (women) and also makes us victims," she said.

A society's prevention strategies are geared toward how it views rape, Chalfie said. Our society's prevention programs have ignored the impact of constant threat on women and have focused only on individual cases of rape - either the victim or the rapist.

Rape is a "socio-political" problem, Chalfie said, and the strategies against it should change the social conditions that foster rape.

Our society, she said, has two prominent strategies in working against rape: the victim control approaches and the prosecution approach.

The victim-control approach teaches women to avoid rape. Methods include keeping doors locked, staying home at night and dressing certain ways. The problem with this approach, she said, is that it reinforces the woman's helplessness.

"You might as well put on a suit of armor and hide under the bed," she said. This approach also reinforces victim blame; people would say "she didn't lock her door."

Society offers victims security in exchange for their freedom and independence, Chalfie said.

Society approaches the problem in terms of prosecution rather than prevention. People view rape as a crime that can be combated effectively only through the criminal justice system, she said. "People confuse prosecution with prevention, despite the fact that police and courts enter the scene after the rape has already occurred."

The problem, she said, is that society doesn't address the question of why rape exists in the first place.

Chalfie identified three areas of vulnerability that maintain a women's status as potential rape victims. She then examined strategies for reducing a woman's vulnerability in each area.

"We need to have a larger understanding of how rape functions," Chalfie said. She also explained that society lacks accurate information on the subject, discriminates against rape victims and treats rape as a private issue.

Another problem is that society views women as subordinate to men. Women have also been assigned a class status that adds to their vulnerability.

Men are physically stronger than women, Chalfie said, because women aren't raised to develop that strength. In addition, women are trained to be

passive and to be highly dependent on men for physical protection. Even their social status often relies on men; for example, "she is the doctor's wife," Chalfie said.

"Women have been invisible, and are just coming to be recognized as a political group," Chalfie said.

Women are isolated from one another and from their communities, Chalfie said. The community lacks support networks such as rape crisis shelters where a victim can turn for help.

These conditions are an inherent part of the society, Chalfie said, and must be eliminated so that women can become less

vulnerable.

Chalfie's strategy includes changing the relationship of power between men and women. Her suggestions in this area include altering the patriarchal structure and eliminating the conditions of women's dependence.

Does eliminating rape in our society sound impossible? Chalfie said there are societies that do not have the problem. "We have to eliminate the overall threat of rape," she said, "by making rape socially impermissible."

This is not a project that can be completed overnight, Chalfie said. It is a long term movement that could take several decades.

*I've studied
a lot of classics...*

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as this.*



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BAD TIMING
A SENSUAL OBSESSION

ART GARFUNKEL THERESA RUSSELL
HARVEY KEITEL DENHOLM ELLIOTT in
BAD TIMING/A SENSUAL OBSESSION

Director of Photography Anthony Richmond
Director of Music Richard Hartley Editor Tony Lawson

Associate Producer Tim Van Rellim
SCREENPLAY BY YALE UDOFF

PRODUCED BY JEREMY THOMAS
DIRECTED BY NICOLAS ROEG

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A Sondra Gilman/Louise Westergaard Presentation
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HALLOWEEN 1980

The Program Board wishes everyone a frightfully excellent Halloween Party



Dance Til You "GLOW"
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ROCKATS
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DISPENSERS



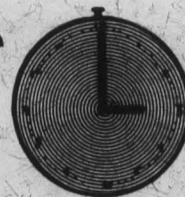
YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED

DANCE DANCE DANCE DANCE DANCE DANCE DANCE DANCE DANCE FILM FILM FILM FILM FILM FILM FILM FILM FILM FILM FILM

Village

What would happen if...
Jack the Ripper jumped into a time machine to evade Scotland Yard and landed in modern San Francisco? And if inventor H.G. Wells made the same trip to pursue him? Find out in...

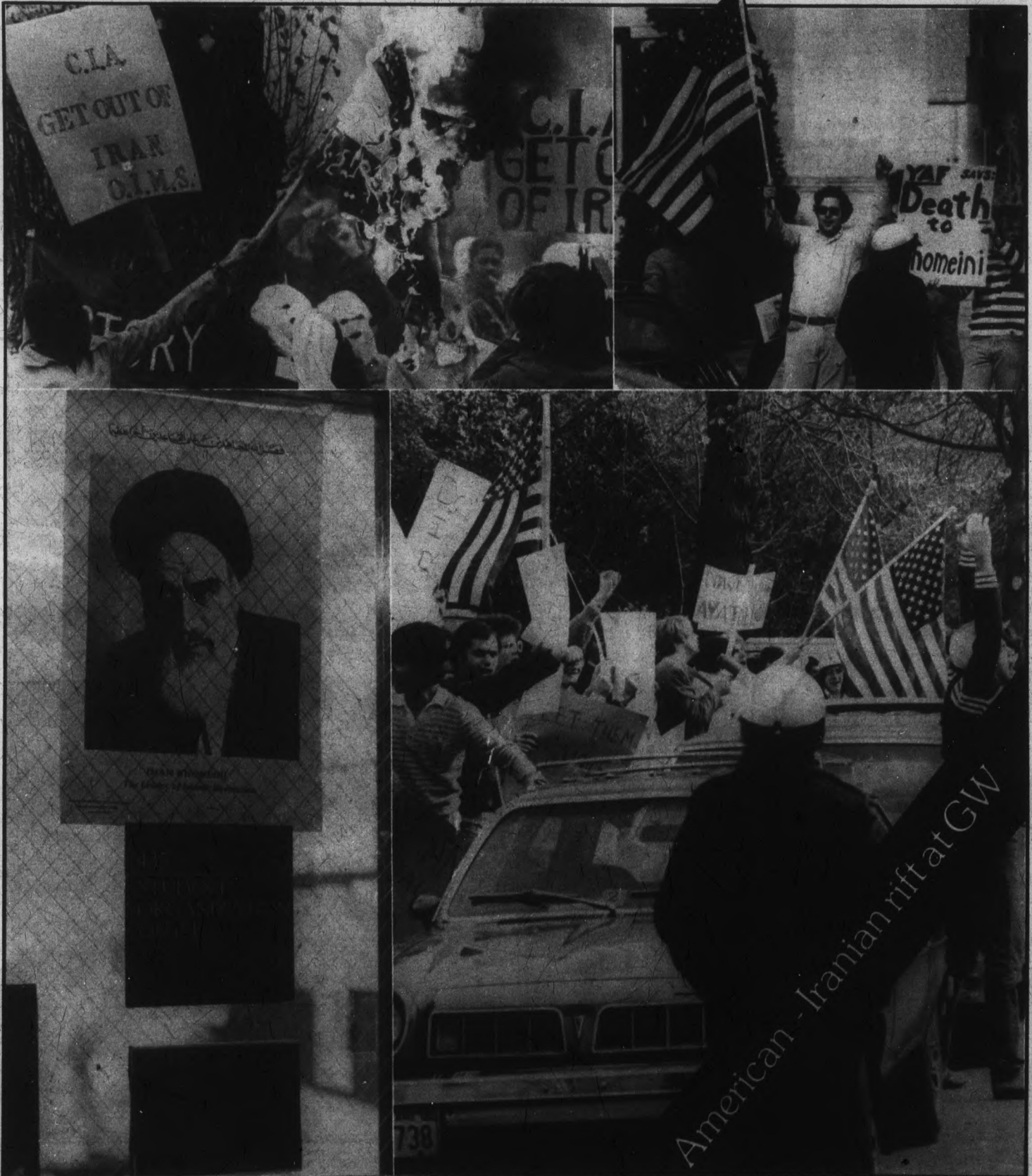
Time After Time



**To be shown in scenic Building C Rm. 103
Changed to Saturday night at 8:00/10:00
Admission to fantasy: \$1.00**

21st Street

an
arts & features
supplement



events around town

GW Events

Marvin Center Ballroom

The Gay Peoples Alliance will sponsor a Halloween Costume Ball and Disco Friday at 9 p.m. Admission is \$3.50; the dance is a benefit for the the Capitol Metro Rainbow Alliance.

Time After Time will be shown tonight at 8 and 10 p.m., respectively. Admission is \$1.

Marvin Center Theatre

Village, a new dance production of Wimmer, Wimmer and Dancers, will be presented Friday at 7 p.m. and Saturday at 8 p.m.

First Floor Cafeteria

A Halloween 1980 celebration will be held tonight at 8:30 p.m. A costume contest is scheduled along with music from the Rockats and the Dispensers.

Movies

The American Film Institute 785-4600

Tonight	Model (6:30) A Girl in Every Port and It (8:45)
Friday	The Long Darkness (6:30) Plan 9 From Outer Space and The Fly (8:45)
Saturday	Tsugaru Folksong (4:15) The Young Girls of Rochefort (6:15) Desire and To Catch A Thief (8:45)
Sunday	Third Base (5 p.m.) To Catch A Thief and Desire (7 p.m.)
Monday	The Freshman and College (6:30) The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie (9:15)
Tuesday	The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie (6:30) and Effi Briest (8:45)
Wednesday	The Chronicle of Anna Magdalena Bach (6:30) College and The Freshman (8:15)

Circle Theatre 331-7480

Tonight	Fantastic Animation Festival and The Lord of the Rings
Friday-Saturday	The Graduate and Shampoo
Sunday-Monday	American Gigolo and Looking For Mr. Goodbar
Tuesday-Wednesday	Equus and The Magus

Biograph Theater 333-2696

Tonight	The Human Condition
Friday-Monday	In The Realm of the Senses and Onibaba
Tuesday-Wednesday	Flavor of Green Tea Over Rice and The Sound of the Mountain

Theater

Kennedy Center 254-3770

•Eisenhower Theatre: 254-3080 Lunch Hour Mixed Couples	Through Nov. 2 Opens Nov. 19
•Opera House: 254-3770 Sweeney Todd	Through Nov. 29

National Theatre 638-3393

Amadeus	Opens Nov. 6
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Ford's Theatre 638-2367

Steps in Times	Through Nov. 30
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Arena Stage 488-3300

The Flying Karamazov Brothers	Through Nov. 30
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A young fugitive undertakes several hair-raising stunts when he disguises himself as a stunt double for a film company in *The Stunt Man*, playing at the Jenifer cinema.

Folger Theatre 546-5370

Measure for Measure Through Nov. 23

Museums

Air and Space

To Fly, Living Planet and
Worlds of Tomorrow Shown daily

National Gallery of Art

Neumann Family Collection
and Paintings by
George Catlin Through Dec. 31

Museum of History and Technology

An Engraver's Pot-Pourri:
Life and Times of a 19th Century
Bank Engraver Through July 1981.

National Portrait Gallery

Zelda and Scott: The Beautiful
and the Damned Through Dec. 1
Unsuccessful Candidates for
The Presidency, 1912-1976 Through
Nov. 9

Renwick Gallery

Belgian Lace Through Nov. 11.
An Interior Decorated Through March

Music

Kennedy Center

Crystal Gayle	Nov. 10
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Capital Centre 350-3900

Outlaws and Foghat	Nov. 9
The Cars	Nov. 12

Warner Theatre 842-8000

B-52's	Nov. 3
Tom Waits	Nov. 9
Talking Heads	Nov. 11

DAR Constitution Hall

Maze	Nov. 8
Millie Jackson	Nov. 9
Harry Chapin	Nov. 17

Bayou 333-2897

Ramsey Lewis	Sunday
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Blues Alley 337-4141

Stan Getz	Through Tuesday
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Cellar Door 337-3389

Jim Ringer and Mary McCaslin The Dillards	Thursday-Friday Saturday
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Childe Harold 483-6702

Jr. Cline and The Recliners	Friday-Saturday
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21st Street

Charles Dervarics
editor

Joe Bluemel
senior editor

Kevin Conron
features editor

Todd Hawley
photo editor



The Rockats will perform tonight in the Marvin Center First Floor Cafeteria as part of the Program Board's 1980 Halloween celebration. The festivities will begin at 8:30.

21st Street would like to review any dance, concert or exhibit produced by the GW community. To help us schedule coverage, please hand deliver an announcement to the Hatchet, room 433 in the Marvin Center, at least two weeks before your event. Deposit the notice in the manila envelope marked 21st Street on the bulletin board. An announcement does not guarantee coverage.

features

Prelude to the overthrow of Shah's regime



photos by
Barry Grossman, Martin Silverman, Lori Traikos

The Shah Reza Pahlavi's visit to Washington during the week of November 14, 1977 brought to D.C. the political turmoil that had been festering in Iran for a number of years.

During the Shah's visit, opposing forces of the Shah's regime openly clashed in the streets of Washington resulting in 124 injuries and 19 arrests.

Above left: GW students stage a mock execution in front of Gelman Library to protest

the Shah's visit. Above right; Anti-shah protestors march in downtown D.C.. Lower right; tired participants in demonstrations rest in Lafayette Park before beginning next round of demonstrations. Lower left; the Shah wipes tears from his eyes, as Carter speaks, after tear gas that police used to disperse demonstrators at the Ellipse drifted onto the White House Grounds. Bottom left; Policeman frisks man at the site of demonstrations.



'Lest we forget'

by Paul Crist

American frustrations about the Iran hostage situation has surfaced in Washington through various and sometimes heated demonstrations and counter-demonstrations during the past year. A number of citizens, though, have taken a different tact through silent protest by maintaining a weekly vigil at the Iranian embassy.

The participants assemble at sunset every Sunday across Massachusetts Avenue from the now-vacant Iranian Embassy. The vigil is attended by varying numbers of people (more than 200 at Christmas and Easter), but there are usually only about a dozen people who continue to come every week.

These people who come, however, are fiercely devoted to their cause. George Kalyn, an audiologist who was at the vigil this past Sunday, said he and his family drive 70 miles from their home every week to participate.

The participants assemble in a semi-circle and lit candles. Passing cars on Massachusetts Ave. honk their horns in support, while the protestors raised their candles in acknowledgement.

The people sing patriotic songs and participate in a non-denominational prayer during the hour-long event.

Mary O'Neill, a retired State Department em-

ployee, comes every other week to the Iranian embassy. O'Neill said she was "thinking about it (the vigil) in purely personal ways," and did not care if any pressure was put on the two governments to work out an equitable settlement.

Joe Keyerleber, who has organized the vigils since last Thanksgiving, is very optimistic about the resolution of the hostage situation because of the Iran-Iraq war and because of the upcoming presidential election.

Keyerleber was not critical of the President Carter's conduct after the seizure of the embassy, though he said that Carter "could have done a great deal more before the crisis began."

Whether or not the hostages are released by this Sunday, Keyerleber and others still plan to commemorate the one-year anniversary by assembling across from the Embassy on Nov. 4 at 5 p.m. They expect more than 150 people, including Penne Laingen, wife of hostage Bruce Laingen. Other relatives of the hostages will also attend.

A letter Penne Laingen received from her husband seemed to sum up the mood of those who attend the vigils and of the American people as a whole. He wrote: "Patience is a bitter cup, which only the strong can drink. That speaks for all of you, and certainly for the hostages ... many thanks for your support."



from the cover

The Iranian-American rift: a year of distance and hostility

by Pat Gilbert

Tensions have increased between Iranian and American students all over the country since the taking of 52 American hostages almost a year ago in Iran.

While students at most colleges and universities around the country establish their attitudes on the crisis from news reports and over-the-backfence conversations, American and Iranian GW students have had opportunities to interact and form opinions from their own experiences.

The lives of some 484 Iranian students enrolled at GW have changed since the hostage crisis. Many Iranians feel Americans didn't understand them or the turmoil in Iran.

Graduate student Abdi Bahadorie related some of those feelings. "In the beginning (of the hostage crisis) it was really hard because people were hating me and they shared their feelings with other GW students. I wasn't sure if I'd be deported ... I wasn't sure from month to month if I'd still be a student here."

'People at GW do not understand that I did not take the hostages.'

Lotfollah Kozehkanani, a freshman majoring in pre-med, said when the hostages were first taken, animosity between American GW students and Iranian students was obvious. "For a few weeks, I didn't go out very much. Bad feelings were a lot stronger than they are now."

Beyerooz Faberem, a native of Tehran, said, "I had some American friends last semester and now they are cold to me. Ever since the hostages ... they treat me different." He went on to say that many of his former acquaintances now pass him by without speaking or acknowledging his presence.

A friend of Beyerooz (who declined to be identified) stated, "I didn't associate much with Americans before ... mostly Iranians. It has not really hurt me because true friendships are not political."

One Iranian student said, "People at GW do not understand that I did not take the hostages. Regardless of my beliefs about the

morality of the seizure of the embassy, it is unfair to punish me for something that I did not do."

According to Bahadorie and several other Iranian students, American students were a lot less friendly when the hostage issue first arose. He said Americans also expressed verbal abuse toward him and his Iranian friends.

Even now that the hostage crisis has dragged on for almost a year, some Iranians feel the war between Iran and Iraq has caused tensions to mount again.

According to Vedad Jafari, a senior majoring in electrical engineering, the war has helped him to understand how Americans feel. "Let me tell you something," he said, "I couldn't understand that Americans were so mad at us. But when Iraq and Iran started to fight, I saw their anger ... they had an enemy and so did we."

American students at GW were less understanding in their attitudes toward Iranian students. Freshman Lloyd Flaton said, "I don't have much respect for them ... Khomeini, the whole government. I just don't have too much respect for people who believe in taking others hostage for political gain. He went on to say, "I think the hostages should be released, but, even if they are, it won't change the way I feel."

One student who preferred to remain anonymous said the problem between Iranian and American students at GW extends beyond the hostage crisis. "The hostage situation has gone on for one year, and it doesn't affect people as much as economics." Oil, rather than hostages, are a major problem between the two groups.

One GW student said, "The hostage situation hasn't changed my views. The problem is how Iranians act in the University. My complaint is that when you invite someone into your home, for instance, you expect courtesy. It's the same thing - it's the disrespect for Americans that bothers me."

The problem is also that Americans resent Iranian presence on campus, even though many have no ill feelings toward individual Iranian students. One student said, "They (Iranian students) condemn the U.S., but they come here for an education."

Another American student (who declined to be identified) said, "Nobody likes



foreigners but I think they (GW students) single out Iranians." She added, "To me, I could hate kids from New York more than an Iranian student. They're all the same for me."

Although many Iranian students experienced prejudice from American students, several said GW students were more understanding of the situation than at other schools.

Kozehkanani said of his relations, "I have many friends. I understand that the hostage situation has changed their minds about Iranians, but they understand that I've got nothing to do with the situation." He added, "It's understandable that some Americans are angry about the situation, but they don't try to revenge because of the actions of others in my country."

Bahadorie said, "As far as you go away from D.C., the hate will increase. In the South, people won't even let you explain."

Keyvan-Mortazavi, a GW senior, said, "My friend told me that in Southern schools the American behavior is very bad. An

Iranian girl was killed in the South for being an Iranian," he added.

According to Beyerooz and other Iranians, sales-clerks, waiters and service people in the surrounding Washington area who come in contact with Iranians are frequently more rude than former "friends" at GW. Beyerooz's friend attributes this to "the fact that these people are less-educated and don't have to work with Iranians."

An American student said of the Iranian-American relationship at GW, "I personally don't have any adverse feelings toward Iranians. I don't hinder their education; they don't hinder mine. If they're here for an education, that's fine with me."

Many Iranian students do not anticipate that American-Iranian relations will improve drastically when the hostages are released.

According to Bahadorie, "I don't think feelings will die down at once, but gradually." He added, "The way they feel about us and their hate might change, but right now I see only hatred. Some Americans do understand, though."

The author, who requested his name be withheld, is a GW student who has lived in Iran for more than 10 years.

When one hears the word Iranian, a person of the Islamic faith, devoted to Ayatollah Khomeini, comes to mind. Lately, this connection has been strengthened by the media attention given to the hostage crisis in Iran. The pictures and footage all tend to depict the typical Iranian as an unshaven Moslem fanatic.

What has escaped the attention of the lenses, perhaps because it is not as newsworthy, is that Iranians in the majority are not young militiamen, but normal citizens. Another point which has not been obvious in the past is that among Iranians, there are a number of diversified groups, not all of whom are enthusiastic about the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini.

When grouped by religion, the population is predominantly Shi'ite Muslim; however, there are also large numbers of Christian, Jewish and non-Shi'ite Iranians. These basic religious groups, which are classified as minorities in Iran, are: Armenians, Assyrians, Baha'is, Jews, Zoroastrians and Sunnis.

At GW there are approximately 500 Iranians. From this group of 500, approximately 30 are Armenians and 45 are Baha'is, with a small

number of Assyrians.

In Iran, the Armenians number about 190,000 and are located mostly in Tehran, and in northwest and southern Iran. They were brought into Iran from Armenia (South Russia) about 500 years ago by Shah Abbas to work as craftsmen and laborers. Today they lead lives that are considered normal and own various forms of businesses, including two meat processing factories and the local Coca-Cola bottling factory.

A large number of Armenians are upper-class citizens. They have a few schools of their own and a number of churches scattered throughout the country. Their religion is the Gregorian sect of Christianity.

The Assyrian population is somewhat smaller than other sects; it has about 40,000 members. Their history, however, is more colorful than the rest. About 2,500 years ago, the powerful Assyrian empire included what is today Iraq, Syria and Lebanon. Their downfall, though, was signaled by the rise of the old Persian Empire. The Persians conquered the Assyrian land and expanded their own jurisdiction.

As a result of shifting populations, a number of Assyrians ended up within the present borders of Iran. Today they are mostly civil servants and petrochemical engineers. The majority of Assyrians are Catholic, and like the

Armenians, they have their churches.

The Baha'is are the largest with a community of 500,000. Baha'is, is an outgrowth of whose basic principles are equality of the sexes, and practical and ethical aspects of

The Jews were brought in, ago as prisoners of war from victories of the old Persian Empire. Jews are engaged in business exporting and importing goods always kept a relatively low profile generally socialize within their community of about 80,000.

The Zoroastrians number a few thousand. They are the original Persians who preceded the Islamic faith when it came to Iran.

Sunnis are an Islamic sect with different principles that make up about 10 percent of the Moslem population.

Before the revolution that brought all religious minorities were free to practice their faiths and were represented either one or two representatives in their population size. They were placed on them were that the high ranking government positions



Non-Iranians drawn into confrontation

by Charles Dervarics

GW has always strived to be an international university; this semester, roughly 12.5 percent of all students enrolled are international students. They include many peoples and religions - Christian, Hebrew, Islam, Hindu and others.

Relations between American students and the foreign community have usually been friendly and amicable. For the most part, they have blended together well in the GW community - in classrooms, in study and recreation areas and in social situations.

But since the Iranian hostage crisis began last Nov. 4, relations between American students and students from Persian Gulf countries have deteriorated. During the last year, this Iranian-American divide has caused a variety of mixed emotions that has led at times to fierce argument and confrontation.

There are many students here, though, who find themselves in the middle of this divide. There are approximately 500 Iranian students here, but also about 300 Arab students from various Persian Gulf countries who, because of their dark, Middle Eastern physical traits, are often mistaken for Iranians in the view of some American students.

These Persian Gulf students, who come from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other countries, are sympathetic to the view of Americans but also

feel a loyalty to their Islamic brothers.

Ahmad, a GW student from Saudi Arabia, said he has experienced some prejudice from some American students "who take me as an Iranian." Most of his friends, he said, have been exposed to a similar distinction since the hostage crisis, but he feels the relations between American and Islamic students have improved lately.

"Ordinary Americans don't understand the history behind the current action," Wahib, another Saudi Arabian student, said. "American people don't decide things by themselves. They rely on newspapers." He said newspapers do not provide an adequate view of the entire situation.

Ahmad added that GW students, because many are well-versed in world affairs through their studies, "have a better understanding of the situation than normal Americans."

A GW student from Kuwait, who preferred to remain anonymous, said that before the hostage crisis relations between Iranian students and Arab students had deteriorated, but that relationships "are better over the last 12 months," even though the groups still have political differences.

"The bond of religion is stronger than the one of nationality. We value Muslim brotherhood and consensus as a whole," Ahmad said.

Guity Sedaghat, the chairman of the GW

Baha'i Club, is a native Iranian, but as a Baha'i - a member of a religion that values peace above all else - she does not conform to the ideas of most Iranians.

Many of the Baha'is in the GW club, though, are non-Iranians who come from Persian Gulf countries, she said. The Baha'i faith, which is separate from Islam, has come under fire from followers of the Ayatollah Khomeini, and many Baha'is in Iran have been persecuted over the last year.

"They do not appreciate our peace-loving approach to world problems," Sedaghat said. But despite that, relations have remained reasonably cordial between the Baha'is and Iranians.

Sedaghat said students from the Persian Gulf area have met with some prejudice from Americans. "When they see you, they think you're Iranian and they think you've got to be supporting the (Khomeini) regime. Most have already formed their own opinions," she said.

When she is able to explain the situation and the beliefs of the Baha'is, "people understand."

She is optimistic, however, about the future. "I haven't seen any ingrained (anti-Moslem) attitude here," she said.

A problem like the American-Moslem student divide occurs "only when people don't want to understand each other."

Financial problems greater under Khomeini

by Pat Gilbert
and Charles Dervarics

When President Carter ordered the freezing of Iranian assets last year, many of the approximately 500 Iranian students enrolled at GW encountered difficulties paying their tuition and meeting expenses. Many Iranians, though, were in bad financial straits before that.

Most Iranian students at GW receive some type of financial aid from Iran, whether it be money from their parents or money from the government. When the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini took power, many of these scholarships, issued under the Shah's regime, were in jeopardy. The money that kept flowing was hindered by bureaucratic problems.

Abdi Bahadorie, a graduate student in electrical engineering, said he hasn't had any financial problems with the frozen assets, but, "It's not very easy to send money out of Iran because there's so much paperwork. Sometimes we don't get money every month."

In order to receive aid from home, Iranian students must file with their government papers of studentship to prove they are students and I-94 forms, which give them permission to live in the District of Columbia. They also send their passports to Iran to get money.

An Iranian student must also clear his major with the Iranian government, according to Bahadorie. A student can not major in music, dance or art and still receive money. Students are asked to pursue

engineering, agriculture, medicine or any other major the government considers essential then.

Also, according to their student visas, they can work up to 20 hours a week in an on-campus job, but it is illegal for them to work at outside jobs.

Even routine problems have been complicated by the Persian Gulf war. "The process of getting money out of Iran is harder since the Iran-Iraq war because of the communications," according to Seyed Hamid Assadi, a graduate student in civil engineering.

But, as one Iranian woman said, "Students can't get the money in the same amount (from Iran) ... there are bad financial problems." Despite this, though, she said, the Iranian people always remain tough and proud.

There is a saying, she added, that Iranians use to maintain a positive attitude despite hardship. When translated, it says, "Sometimes you keep your face red (or rosy) just by hitting it all the time."

GW Student Association (GWUSA) President Jonathan Katz said he doesn't see much prospect for improvement in relations at GW. "I'd like to say the problem (American-Iranian) will pass, but I don't think so."

One GW student, who refused to be named, said she too believes the American-Iranian divide will not be remedied soon.

The hostage situation is something tangible, but underneath, it (the Iranian-American relationship) has to do with something else - pride.

"I feel bad for the Iranian students," she said. "Some are feeling guilty for their government's actions."

Both Americans and Iranians voiced uncertainty about the future. One Iranian seemed to reflect the feelings of students from both countries when he said, "The situation looks bad ... very bad. But a friend will always be a friend."

Also contributing to this story were Gil McBride and Charles Dervarics.

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the largest minority group of 500,000. Their religion,

growth of the Babism faith principles are monotheism,

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Islamic sect with slightly that make up about five m population in Iran.

tion that toppled the Shah, es were free to practice their oresented in the senate by representatives, depending on ize. The only restrictions e that they could not attain ment positions such as that

of a minister or general. The other exception is that the Iranian constitution did not provide for the Baha'is and they weren't represented in the senate as a separate group.

After the revolution, though, matters changed in practice if not in theory. Khomeini has said that all minorities are free to live in Iran alongside their Moslem compatriots, but his hardline policy against Israel has made the Jews nervous, and his strict Islamic law has left little freedom for the Christians. To date, however, there have been no major incidents or actions taken against Christians.

Several Baha'i religious leaders were shot on the charge of being foreign spies. An officer of the GW Baha'i club said the new regime is more hostile towards the Baha'is and has set new restrictions on them. They will, however, follow the present regime and will stop doing so only if they are deprived of their religious rights.

As a result, a large number of these minorities have left Iran for Europe or the United States. Unofficial estimates state the figures as 20,000 Armenians, 2,000 Assyrians, 35,000 Jews and 80,000 Baha'is.

The basic feeling, as one Assyrian student here at GW puts it, is that Christians and Jews now stand out in society, and unless they follow the customs of the country's dominant religion, they find themselves restricted in their actions.

According to a member of the Armenian community in Washington, religious minorities at the moment all are in a position that is not too comfortable. Some can leave, but others just have to manage the best they can given the circumstances. None, however, have involved themselves in definite political actions against the present government, he said.

There is a group of Moslems, chiefly supporters of the Shah's regime and other upper class Iranians, who have taken very deliberate actions against the government. Most of these people are located in Europe and some are in the Arabic countries. Their actions are kept secret, and their future objective is still unclear. What is clear is that they would prefer Khomeini be replaced.

An Iranian does not have to be an enthusiastic follower of the current regime, though, to be classified as an Iranian, particularly in American terms.

An Armenian student, who does understand why Americans feel the way they do right now, explains how prejudice has affected him from two sides: in Iran, his home, prejudice for being a Christian has deprived him of his social rights, and in America, where he studies, prejudice for being an Iranian may endanger both his rights and his personal safety.

arts

Tantalizing modern art now at Phillips Gallery

by Alex Spillotopoulos

Friday night the Phillips Collection began exhibiting the works of three young modern artists, Sherry Zvares Kasten, Judy Bass and Ioannis Glykokokalos. Their combined works cover a broad stylistic field but are held together by an alluring strand of modern abstraction.

On the second floor of the Phillips Gallery, located at 1600 21st Street NW, are displayed the works of a new generation that draws from a rich pool of 20th century influences but emerge as entities possessing no resemblance to predecessors.

An example of this new age of non-restricted art is present throughout the acrylic-on-arches paper paintings of Sherry Zvares Kasten. Kasten, who received her BA from GW and her MFA at American University in 1974, presented the paintings from her "Excavation Sites" series. These various-sized works depict a chilling sense of loneliness and otherworldliness in the very common setting of a modern construction site.

Her mastery of light and shadow creates a tantalizing illusion, a mysterious attraction that steals attention from all other elements in her painting. These "Sites" evoke a deep-seated, almost childish urge to jump into the scenery and discover its quiet qualities. This is honestly transmitted to the eye by the earth and rust tones of her predominant color,

brown.

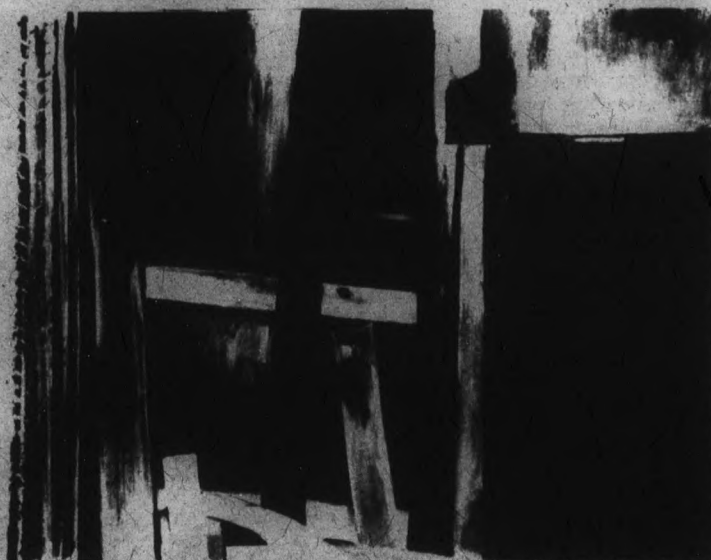
Judy Bass, on the other hand, does not represent actual physical landscapes as we all see them. Instead, she relies on the mind's eye and the pastel/charcoal quality mixed media constructions and collages to convey her message. Bass extensively relies on the simplicity of common geometric shapes pasted over carefully textured plains of blue and purple for a sometimes confusing mix of surrealism and abstract expressionism.

She is a teacher at Mount Vernon College and The University of Maryland. She also received her MFA in 1974 from GW. Bass has traveled and completed independent study in Greece, Mexico, Spain and California. Some of her selected collections appear in certain University buildings.

By far the most challenging collection belonged to Ioannis Glykokokalos, whose work also fuses his countless influences into an amalgum of style. His vibrant past experiences and his early training are molded into a new form of expression.

In Glykokokalos's constructions, collages and paintings, the memories of his youth in Greece are intensely evident. He was born on the island of Lesbos where his father was a stone mason. It was there he trained as cantor in the Greek Orthodox Church and

later was apprenticed to a master icon



Excavation XI is the title of this painting from Sherry Kasten's series, dubbed "Excavation Sites." This and other works by the GW alumnus are on display at the Phillips Gallery.

painter. These images, as he says, "have been etched ... branded into my mind."

Recurring in his work are the readily identifiable cross figures, colors and tendencies of Byzantine art. "Cross Alpha" typifies this influence - a deep but dull reddish-brown and black wooden construction wrapped by two carefully intersecting rough strings.

At first glance his work seems overly abstract and with no immediate quality or

character to grab onto, but with closer examination his enthusiasm and delicate attention to detail becomes apparent. As in his "Epitaph to Aino," the color and texture of past experience with Byzantine art emerges as his most powerful element.

Glykokokalos offers a complex, not accidental usage of cracked, peeling, bleeding textures. His taut, compact messages demand further examination, bending the mind quite delightfully.

This show will be on exhibit until Dec. 7.

Dancer to portray European experiences

by Judith Reiff

In an attempt to communicate through dance the experiences and observations of the last two years, which she spent in Europe, choreographer and GW dance Artist-In-Residence Lynne Wimmer will be presenting *Village* Friday and Saturday evenings at the Marvin Center theatre.

"The people in my dances are really people," said Wimmer, "I don't look at them as abstract entities in space." This will be evident in *Village*, which consists of two sections, *Dances of the Land* and *Dances of the Sea*.

Dances of the Land originates from observations of everyday workers in remote islands of Greece. *Dances of the Sea* depicts people whose lives are involved with the sea. Wimmer said, "While *Dances of the Land* was inspired by tangible detail, *Dances of the Sea* portrays the spirit of the people and the place."

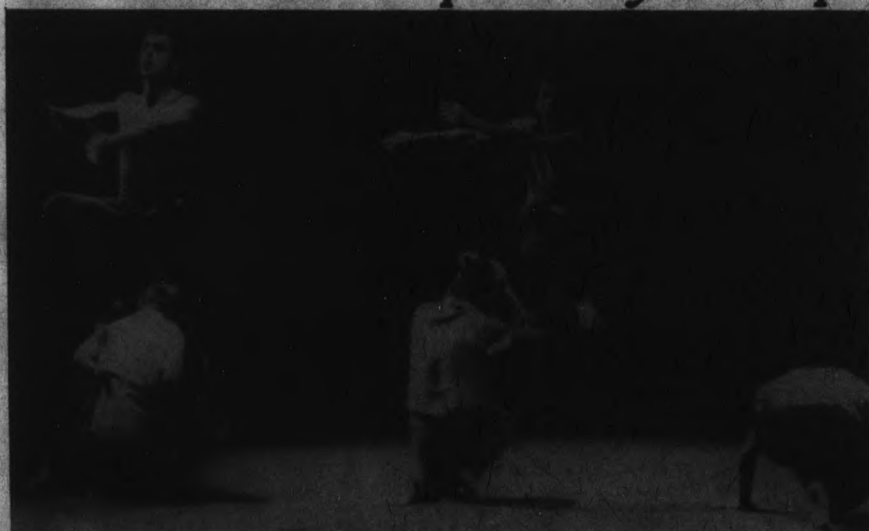
"What struck me as being similar in all of these villages was the indigenous work force, the great dependence on nature, and the extremely strong sense of community," she explained. *Village* is her attempt to portray this life style.

The idea for the company, Wimmer, Wimmer and Dancers, came to Lynne Wimmer while she was in Europe. She wanted to produce an entire evening on her own, she explained, without following the limitations of someone else.

The name comes from Lynne Wimmer's association with artist Gayle Wimmer, who does all set designs for the company.

The company will be at GW for two shows this weekend, Friday at 7 p.m. and Saturday at 8 p.m.

by Welmoed Bouhuys



Martin Kravitz (left) and Julien Le Hoangan rehearse for *Village*, a production by Wimmer, Wimmer and Dancers at the Marvin Center Theatre Friday at 7 p.m. and Saturday at 8 p.m.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME



Both sides claim benefits in J.P. Stevens battle

Mitchel Yerzy

Hatchet Staff Writer

For 17 years, the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union (ACTWU) has been battling the J.P. Stevens company about working conditions and labor representation in many of the company's textile plants spread through the South.

Despite the bitter dispute, the ACTWU and management signed a contract earlier this month that will affect workers at several of the company's plants.

News Analysis

The battle was long and difficult; it involved court actions, labor strikes, and even a well publicized boycott of J.P. Stevens' textile products.

During the dispute, the company was charged with a long list of sanitation, health and safety abuses.

In addition, the company came under fire for practices that were alleged to discriminate against blacks. Eventually, J.P. Stevens was found guilty of hiring on the basis of race, saving white collar

jobs specifically for whites, reserving better blue-collar jobs for whites, paying whites substantially more for the same average work and discriminating against blacks in lay-offs and recalls.

Both sides invested large

amounts of money in the battle about bringing the union into the textile plants, and both feel they came out ahead at the end of the long dispute.

Company officials say that the \$30 million invested by the ACTWU, coupled with the

settlement not affecting all the J.P. Stevens plants, has given them the upper hand in the final outcome.

The ACTWU has played down the monetary expense, claiming that the humanitarian gains achieved for the workers with the

settlement are the real considerations.

Labor union officials said the contract signing is the first step in reaching 135,000 textile workers who are still without union affiliation. 40,800 of these work for Stevens.

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Women ponder lesbian love's many aspects

by Kris Oser

Hatchet Staff Writer

A feeling of disillusionment about love is a common feeling among lesbians regardless of the length or intensity of their relationships, said Nancy Toder, a clinical psychiatrist dealing in lesbian relationships, and guest speaker at a forum on lesbian love here at GW.

At the forum, which was sponsored by Womanspace on Oct. 25 in Building C, Toder read excerpts from her first novel *Choices*, gave a prepared speech and conducted a discussion concerning issues affecting

lesbians in society.

Toder said many women feel, "Love is everything." Problems arise when lesbians realize after a period of time in the relationship that neither their lovers nor their relationships are perfect. It is then that women must learn that, "Love does take learning and work," she said.

One student participating in the forum expressed the profound love she felt for a former lover and how frustrated society's attitudes made her.

"You get discouraged because of the concept society has of the correct relationship ... Not having

society accept my love for another woman as if I had been in love with a man, which they would have accepted more readily," caused this frustration, she said.

As the title of the book *Choices* suggests, "Choosing is one of the largest issues facing lesbians today," said a participant in the forum.

Indeed the need to make choices begins as soon as a woman realizes she is a lesbian. She must deal with choices about whether to have a monogamous or nonmonogamous relationship, how to have good relationships and, perhaps most importantly,

how to deal with the negative attitudes of society against lesbians, said Toder.

"It's hard enough to get involved with somebody, but when you've got the rest of the world there saying it's wrong you have an added burden," said one student.

Toder's novel is about the development of a lesbian, Sandy, her growth and choices from her first lesbian affair with her college roommate Jenny in the 1960s to her lifestyle, career and relationship ten years later.

Although Sandy is a fictional character, Toder said, the issues

she deals with exemplify those really facing lesbians.

According to Toder, Sandy wants to come to terms with the failure of her past relationship while trying to understand the changes that have happened in her present relationship.

In the excerpts Toder read, Sandy struggles with her confusion alone. She has neither positive reinforcement nor validation of her experiences and needs. There is no one to advise or comfort her.

According to Toder and the women interviewed, the need for validation is two fold. There is a necessity to learn from and share with other gay people. Because of this a strong, supportive gay community is important.

"When I came into the women's community I considered it the best thing that ever happened to me," said a student who attended the forum.

In her talk after the reading, Toder discussed choices in lifestyles and relationships. To a heterosexual listener, the topics sounded familiar: whether to date many people or limit oneself to one serious relationship; that to have a good, long-term relationship takes work, sensitivity and communication; searching for role models and positive reinforcement when one is having problems.

The difference seems to be in lifestyles.

"The old adage of the only differences between homosexuals and heterosexuals is what they do in bed is wrong. The only thing the same is what they do in bed," said a participant.

"The basics in the relationships are the same ... When I say that we have the same problems as heterosexuals, our problems are multiplied (by society's prejudices)," said Toder.

"Sleeping with a woman doesn't make you a lesbian, it's accepting a lifestyle and political affiliation," a student said.

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Varying penalties for forgotten keys

KEYS, from p. 3

Students, he said, learn from their classes as well as their residential experiences.

Once they get out into the "real world," they might not have access to another key if they forget theirs. Residents have to learn to take more responsibility, Cullen said.

The policy now varies between no access to the lost or forgotten key and constant access, no matter how often or at what time the resident asks for the key. Both policies are unacceptable to either residents or dormitory staff members.

Many people forget their keys, Cullen said. In Mitchell Hall there are three residents per night, on the average, with an increase during weekends.

Cullen pointed out that it would be "helpful if the court gave advice. I think there is a need for that."

Kathy Vershinsky, a representative of the Residence

Hall Association, believes the decision should be left to staff members. She said there shouldn't be a specific and exact policy, but only a suggestive one.

The students have no input in the dorm policy, she said, and they should make one through the dorm council. Asked whether the Dorm Council has ever discussed that matter Kathy answered: "Not that I know of."

Aberman said, "I don't feel that we should form an itemized policy," adding that it would be "highly impractical." He reasoned that there are different kinds of people in different dorms. "Both groups should give their input and should get their input," he continued, meaning the residents and the RA's.

When Aberman was asked whether the issue was ever presented to the dorm council, he said it was not.

The decision of the court will be made within a week.

Carter wins in GW poll; may reflect party loyalty

SURVEY, from p. 1

The majority made a strong showing in all three areas. Most of those who are registered plan to vote in this election, although not all are enthusiastic about their choice.

The vote is clearly a reflection of party loyalty. Fifty-six of the 101 registered voters call themselves Democrats - more than double the number of

Republicans (23). Independents, at 28, also outnumber the Republicans.

The Democratic Party picked up one additional supporter, although they'll have to wait a while to make it official. One of the six students not old enough to vote has already declared his affiliation with that party.

(See SURVEY, p. 17)

'Nothing impossible, but...

Invasion of Poland held unlikely

by Darlene Siska

Hatchet Staff Writer

Although recent workers' strikes have strained Soviet control of Poland and now pose a potential threat to Soviet control of other Eastern European nations, GW political science professors agree that chances of a Soviet invasion of Poland are slim.

Andrew Gyorgy, professor of international affairs and political science, is convinced that Soviets would not intervene.

An invasion "very unlikely," Gyorgy said. "Nothing is impossible in politics, but an invasion would be a horrendous mistake."

There is a strong historical tradition against Soviet intervention in Polish affairs, he added. "The Soviet Union and Poland have fought each other in eight wars that left bitterness on each side."

Gyorgy said the Polish army is strong and well-organized. "They would make a hell of a war out of it and that's the last thing the Soviets would want when they can't mess around with Afghanistan properly." Gyorgy concluded by saying that if the Soviet Union wanted to intervene it would have already done so.

Michael Sodaro, assistant professor of international affairs and political science, also feels the Soviets are reluctant to intervene because of possible resistance by the Polish army. However, "the Soviets may feel that only an invasion can maintain the leading role of party in Poland," he said.

"I would be gloomy if I were in Moscow," Charles Elliott, associate professor of international affairs and political science said. "It's a mess either

way."

Elliott said, "If Polish workers keep the autonomous trade unions, that provides a model for Hungary, Czechoslovakia and perhaps the Soviet Union. On the other hand, intervening wouldn't solve a thing. The Poles would fight back."

Elliott also said he does not see how the Soviet Union can normalize relations. "The only solution is for the Soviets to get out of Eastern Europe."

Elliott has bet Vladimir Petrov, another political science teacher, that the Soviets will double their troops in Poland before the first of January. Petrov said there is not "a chance that the Soviet Union would intervene unless there is a total disintegration in Poland, and I don't see that happening."

Sodaro said, "The Soviets are pretty sure that the United States would not take any military action against them."

Petrov said the "influence of the U.S. election is zero. For sure they don't like either Reagan or Carter."

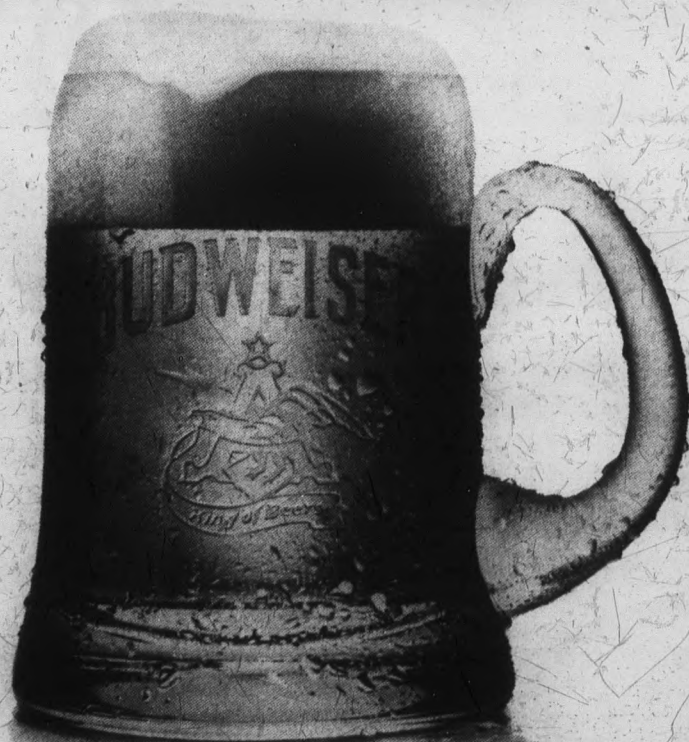
Both Professors Gyorgy and Elliott said they considered Jimmy Carter to be the Soviets' choice for president.

"Although this is a controversial point in the West," said Elliott, "my theory is that Soviets would like Carter because he wants to push SALT II through and have better U.S.-Soviet relations."

According to Gyorgy, Reagan's lack of experience in foreign affairs also bothers some people. "Reagan has made some peculiar statements ... one day he is for SALT II and the next day he is against it," he said. "No one can say what he will do."

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Candidates' reps court votes of the disabled

by Jim Alterman
Hatchet Staff Writer

If Anderson is elected, he will "include unemployed, but employable disabled Americans in unemployment statistics," said Mark Melnikoff, a representative of independent presidential

candidate John Anderson.

"It's just plain stupid," he said criticizing the Federal government for the lack of attention they have paid disabled citizens.

Melnikoff debated representatives of the two other major presidential candidates Sunday at

a debate on disability rights issues sponsored by the Association for Students with Handicaps (ASH) held at Marvin Center.

George Conn, a Reagan representative, stressed his candidate's accomplishments with the disabled in California.

"In California, Governor Reagan set up a state rehabilitation board" for the handicapped, he said, explaining that through this board, education and rehabilitation was facilitated in that state for the disabled.

Defending the Carter record, Margaret Giannini, director of the National Institute of Handicapped Research said, "By putting up a National Institute on Handicapped Research, the United States has gone on record for being responsible and concerned for handicapped affairs."

The activities of the institute are "broad," and other government agencies are involved with the institute's efforts, she said. The Carter appointee cited the President's National Advisory Council and the intergovernmental committee on the handicapped as two of these.

More effort is needed to get Section 504, a key section of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, implemented at the Federal and local levels, according to Giannini.

Section 504 of Title V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination against disabled persons in programs receiving or benefiting from federal financial assistance.

Melnikoff, the Anderson spokesman, said 504 is "adequately written to protect the rights of disabled individuals. By carrying out section 504, the federal government will ensure access for the handicapped to

transportation and public facilities," he added.

Giannini also spoke on a bill sponsored by the administration that gives the disabled the right to sue in cases of discrimination. USE

Further, he said Anderson, as president, "would issue a new executive order assigning intergovernmental coordinating responsibility for the implementation of Section 504 to the director of the Office of Management and Budget..."

The representatives were questioned by a panel moderated by Chris Gordon, anchorman from WJLA-TV.

The focus of the questions was on legislation and transportation issues concerning the disabled.

"Governor Reagan will work closely," Conn said, "with the Congress to address these issues."

And, Dr. Giannini said her institute would continue with research and development of technology that will facilitate the disabled entrance in to the mainstream.

Bob Williams, coordinator of ASH, said "Reagan's representative won the debate because he seemed more informed. I came to the forum less enthusiastic about the administration, because I knew the Carter record."

"If the approximately 36 million disabled voters get out and make their choices known, ours can be a voting block that no one can ignore," Williams said.

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Survey attempts to gauge the 'student vote'

SURVEY, from p. 15

Two students polled exhibited more than their fair share of political craftiness. Although both are registered Republicans; they revealed ulterior motives for registering with the Grand Old Party. Both choose to vote in the Republican primaries in an effort to nominate more liberal Republican candidates. That way, they hope, they will be able to choose between two liberals.

Since most of GW's student body is from the northeast, these results cannot be considered representative of a nationwide survey. Geographical factors must be considered as a very important factor in Reagan's poor showing in the poll.

Educational and economic factors are also highly significant, since the national election will include a much broader segment of the American population.

For example, college students are more likely to support an "alternative" candidate. Since voting is a new experience for

them, they are more likely to experiment as they develop their political identity. They are also more likely to place greater emphasis on principle than practicality when they cast their votes.

John Anderson's strength clearly lies in colleges and universities in general, and GW may be his stronghold nationally. He has spoken here; his daughters attend GW - above all, his are the most visible and active campaign workers on campus. This may explain his strong showing in the *Hatchet* survey as opposed to national polls.

The Carter and Reagan camps here are, comparatively, all but invisible. Reagan's on-campus work is co-ordinated by the College Republicans, who seem to be concentrating on in-party campaigning.

The College Democrats, who were so active during the 1976 campaign, are barely visible this year. Carter's strength in this poll must be attributed to his party's strength on campus or to the

efforts of off-campus campaign workers.

One additional factor may be the candidates' ages. Although this was not indicated by the survey, it is possible that the nation's youngest voters feel uncomfortable about supporting Reagan, whose age and health have sometimes been a campaign issue.

The survey also tried, with mixed success, to measure students' support of the two-party system. Although they were given five possible responses - support strongly, support, oppose, oppose strongly, or don't know - many expressed their feelings about the system in other terms.

Many of the 70 people who answered, "support" were not opposed to alternatives - for example, a third major party.

Their support, in effect, was for the party system rather than for the number.

Students were also asked if they recognized the names of 12 political figures. These included Republican Vice Presidential candidate George Bush; Secretary of Education Shirley Hufstедler; David Garth, media consultant to John Anderson; Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall; independent Vice Presidential candidate Pat Lucey, John Anderson's running mate; Citizen's Party Presidential candidate Barry Commoner; D.C. Congressional delegate Walter Fauntroy; Libertarian Presidential candidate Ed Clark; Senator Nancy Kassenbaum (R-Kansas); and Vice President Walter Mondale.

Two test names, Carol Hanisch

and Oscar Zamora, were also included. Hanisch is a radical feminist and folksinger in upstate New York.

Zamora was a Bolivian revolutionary with Che Guevara who later became one of Guevara's critics.

Not too many students were fooled. Hanisch's and Zamora's names were the least recognizable on the list.

One student even outsmarted the *Hatchet* by correctly identifying Zamora as a Bolivian revolutionary; three others informed interviewers that Zamora was also a pitcher for the Chicago Cubs.

(Also contributing to this story were Maryann Haggerty, Mike Zimmerman, Jeanne Alvino, Debbie Fox and Mark Crowley.)

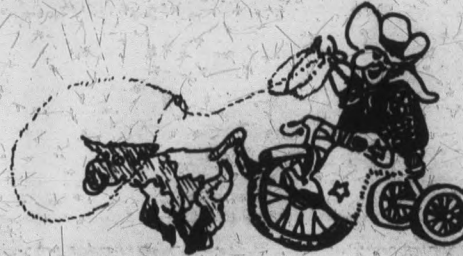
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Editorials

Iran's other crisis

The hostage situation has created many tensions between Iran and the United States in the past year. These tensions have caused tempers to fly and people to make rash, irresponsible decisions.

The basic problem the hostage situation has created is this: people are forgetting that individuals cannot be held accountable for all the actions of their government. Consequently, we should not vent our frustrations on these individuals.

American attitudes toward Iranians have changed from understanding and sympathy to outright bitterness within the past year. Americans refuse to hear what many Iranians are saying to them.

Many Iranians in the United States have tried to make their positions clear to the people of this country. They have tried to explain that being Iranian does not necessarily make them supporters of the Ayatollah. Iranians insist that many differences exist among them. Religion is just one of many differences.

As time has passed, however, the Iranian students seem to believe that harsh feelings toward them are intensifying. Americans have come to the point of assuming that anyone who looks Middle Eastern is Iranian.

Such a generalization leads to definite problems. What happens to future relations between the two nations when students form such broad prejudices?

Many doors to negotiations appear to be shut. It seems we see fewer Iranian students around campus each day. It is impossible to say what has happened to them, but the students are no longer in sight.

There is only one real solution to the problems that exist between Americans and Iranians. People must open up their minds and realize that no matter what has happened in the past, we must think in terms of the future.

That future will probably include a day when GW alumni in the U.S. Congress and others in the Iranian Parliament will face difficult decisions together. We cannot allow decisions of international importance to be hampered by unpleasant college memories.

Iranian students must continue their studies and visits to this country. And more importantly, we must continue our cultural exchange.

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David Boxer

GWUSA senate talks back

"The legislative power of the Student Association shall be vested in the Student Senate." Among its responsibilities, "the Senate shall: make recommendations on issues affecting students; examine policy, rules, and regulations, discuss and adopt all general policies of the Student Association; and call public meetings or hearings as necessary."

Mr. Photenos Santas has accused the senate of failure to fulfill its responsibilities. On some accounts, I must agree. Too few senators attempt to live up to their campaign promises, and they do not make concerted efforts to communicate with their constituents.

Senate meetings are sometimes unruly and often without proper thought in debate or discussion. But most senators consider the meetings to be of a serious nature.

Santas has, however, made accusations that are "out of order."

First, his own conception of the Senate's responsibilities is a fallacious one. He was "dreaming of a senate as a pure, crystal clear student body" whose duty it is to "fight for the students' rights." When reality failed to meet up to his erroneous expectations, Santas completely externalized the problem as that of the senate.

Santas said that he "participated in some of (the) famous senate meetings." He actually participated in only two official senate meetings. Both occurred during last spring semester's arduous process of budget allocation.

That is hardly an adequate sample on which to base opinions and arrive at a conclusion. I might also point out that while he accuses the senators of performing as "politicos," Santas was himself - as the meeting's minutes prove - a catalyst in the delay of senate business due to political reasons.

The Student Association Senate did not, contrary to Santas' claim, "vote for a tuition raise" against student interests. The Senate did pass a resolution stating that the increase may be both necessary and valid and that the Administration should take action to mitigate the increase's possible ill-effects.

The accompanying bill called for a student forum on the issue to be held on or before Nov. 7, 1980. If Santas can appreciate an inexpensive university that provides a lousy education, then I advise him to seek an academic institution other than GW.

No senator, to the best of my knowledge, other than Photenos Santas, has ever referred to the student body as "plebians." This is an insult for which the senate will take no responsibility.

In fact, I argue that the student body is the number one priority of the Student Association. Their interests and concerns are the Student Association's reason for existence.

Finally, Santas' misconceptions resulted in bitterness which forced him to resign, requesting that his fellow senators join him. There is no dignity nor is there a constructive element in a resignation of this type.

The Student Association appreciates the Hatchet's addressing Santas' letter to the Senate. We do not, however, make it a practice to officially accept letters of business (i.e. resignation) via the campus newspaper. Nor do we expect persons to mail their letters to the editor to the Student Association.

I must lastly point out that I received a petition dated Oct. 20, 1980 bearing the signatures of eight (the necessary number) senators that called for Photenos Santas to be removed from the Senate for failure to fulfill his constitutional responsibilities.

David Boxer is executive vice president of GWUSA.

Letters to the editor

KKK returns

This year Halloween will not have to be observed with contrived specters.

The real thing is alive and is coming out everywhere, it seems. They have held rallies in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and their native habitat, Dixie. Yes, these white-sheeted nightriders, officially known as the Ku Klux Klan, are on the prowl.

The Klan has made a pronounced comeback in America and is plodding ahead full force to rid this country of black people.

The New York Times has reported that one contingent of the KKK is holing up in an undisclosed location somewhere in the hills of Alabama, "preparing for the race war." The KKK believes that a race war will inevitably occur in the United States.

The Klan is practicing camouflage and other war tactics as if these strategies will prove effective in the big cities of this country where most of their "enemies" live. The Klan's wizards say they want to be ready when the time comes.

The attitude throughout middle America, however, seems to be that minorities, particularly blacks, have received their due.

The fact that this country is seeing semi-hard times induces many people to believe that if it weren't for programs like affirmative action, welfare aid, and even efforts to help refugees, there would be more available for the "real" American - obviously meaning, for all intents and purposes, White Anglo-Saxon Protestants.

It might not be difficult for

some such misled individual, after rationalizing to himself that a person is Afro-American and the "darling" of the government dote, to murder innocent black children in Atlanta. It might not be difficult to excise the heart of a black man in Buffalo, or shoot down black school children in Boston to show opposition to any special treatment accorded to black people.

Even though KKK leader Bill Wilkinson contends that the majority of white America agrees with what the Klan stands for, there is probably not much fear among blacks that the next white person who passes them by will throw a burning torch in their faces.

On the average, things are better for all concerned than they have been at other times in this nation's history.

That is why it is more "comforting" to blame this upsurge in overt racist acts on the worldwide shift to conservatism. Or maybe ultra-conservatism is more accurate.

The one frightening thing in all this is that there is no indication that this Halloween-like nightmare will die down. It appears that the white-sheeted Knights of the Ku Klux Klan have a mind to be around awhile.

Mark Johnson

Money shortage

I'm afraid John M. Urban's letter in the Oct. 27 issue of the Hatchet concerning the draft was slightly misguided. The real problem is money, not manpower.

According to a recent Newsweek article, the income for

armed forces personnel has dropped nearly 20 per cent since 1972. This decrease has made 10,000 Air Force families eligible for food stamps. It is no wonder the armed forces have trouble attracting qualified applicants.

Mr. Urban calls for an "across the board" draft. Assuming that thousands of college students like myself would be drafted, the military would spend countless thousands of dollars molding us into soldiers. My fellow draftees and I would serve our mandatory two or three years and then leave the military.

So we see that the military is wasting their time, effort and money in training soldiers who probably won't re-enlist. Instead, the armed forces must encourage trained career personnel to re-enlist. These soldiers are the nucleus of the military and are important in keeping morale and effectiveness at a premium.

By increasing pay and benefits to their personnel, the military can attract and keep persons willing to take on the challenges of military service. These people will insure the strength and power of our armed forces and our country.

Martin L. Baum

Faux Pas

In the Monday Oct. 27 issue of the Hatchet, the names under the letters *Sacrifice needed* and *Library a mess* were accidentally switched. The author of *Sacrifice needed* is Douglas Collins. The other letter belongs to Adam Frix.

Hatchet Sports

Women's soccer team loses; closes out fall season at 4-3

by Earle Kimel
Sports Editor

GW's women's soccer team closed their debut season with a heartbreaking 1-0 loss to the University of North Carolina Tuesday night.

The loss leaves the Colonials with a 4-3 season record.

"We were so psyched," commented Colonial fullback, junior Nellie Oberholtzer. "We had never been that up for a game ... the TV (WRC) was there and the crowd was great."

Sophomore goalie Rikki Clauss echoed similar feelings, "It's good when you have people there ... it psyches you up."

Neither team scored in the first half, with GW coming closest to a goal when junior midfielder Kathy Wells' shot went just wide of the goal.

Throughout the game, GW had trouble developing offensive continuity. Freshman striker Beth Schehl had several second half runs, but often found nobody downfield to help in the attack.

"We didn't pass well at all, didn't control the midfield ... (there was) no transition on the midfield at all," Davidson commented. However, she did praise two defenders, "Mary Reagan and Kathy Wells played the two best defensive games. They never quit hustling ... never quit trying."

Early in the second half, Oberholtzer stopped what would have been North Carolina's first goal, when, after Clauss over-committed, she slid and cleared the ball from in front of the Colonial goal.

"I saw her (Clauss) dribbling the ball ... and I knew the goal was open behind me ... and I just knew I had to get my foot or body between the ball and the goal ... so I went for the slide," Oberholtzer said.

Colonial goalie Rikki Clauss, coming off a hyper-extended knee, played an outstanding game. The Tar Heels out-shot GW 32-9 and Clauss was credited with 31 saves.

"I don't take it seriously if they

score," Clauss said. "I try my best and it that isn't enough, then I don't let it worry me."

North Carolina broke the scoreless tie half way through the second half, when striker Janet Rayfield dribbled in and scored.

With less than five minutes left, the Colonials had an opportunity to send the game into overtime; but they failed to capitalize on the opportunity when senior co-captain Carrie Domenico's shot went just wide of the goal.

Domenico, who started the season as a goalie and later switched to the field, earned praise from Davidson, "(It's) girls like Carrie who have added to the success of the season."

The team has potentially fine overall talent. Two members, Karen Van Horn and Sandy Rex, finished the season tied for the scoring lead, with six goals each. Kathie Wagstaff and Schehl both had one goal. Schehl led the team in assists with three, Rex and Theresa Dolan each had two assists while Oberholtzer, Van Horn and Marianne Criswell each had one assist.

"For a first-year team, I think we did excellent," commented freshman midfielder Lisa Wagner. "Teams we've been playing have been playing together for a couple of years and they knew each other. That's something we had to learn this year."

The development of togetherness on the field overlapped into the personal lives of the team, "We're not just teammates, we're real friends," Wagner said.

Davidson had a similar outlook, "The unity on the soccer team is just an incredible sight to behold, a factor in the future that will make this a great team. Anyone coming into this team (in the future) will have to fit in with that unity."

Those who never got a chance to see the team in action will be able to view them in part of a feature on the growing popularity of women's soccer in the D.C. area. The feature should air as part of the 5:30 news, Nov. 6 on WRCTV.



photo by Chris Smith

Junior hitter Tish Schlappo spikes in Tuesday night's loss to Georgetown University. The Colonials travel to the Rhode Island University Invitational this weekend.

Volleyball

Hoyas defeat Spikers; season record at 32-9

by Chris Morales
Asst. Sports Editor

GW's women's volleyball team lost a crucial match to Georgetown University Tuesday, dropping its season record to 32-9.

The Colonials had played Georgetown once before, two weeks ago at the University of Delaware Invitational.

Going into Tuesday night's match, the two teams were fighting for fourth place in AIAW Eastern Regional rankings, trailing Penn State University, the University of Pittsburgh and Rutgers University.

In unofficial rankings, Georgetown had a narrow lead over GW, and a Colonial victory in Tuesday's match may have changed the team positioning in the Regionals, which are scheduled later in November.

Official rankings for the upcoming tournament should be out after (See VOLLEYBALL, p.19)



photo by Charlie Woodhouse

Freshman striker Karen Van Horn brings the ball up in Tuesday night's 1-0 loss against the University of North Carolina. GW finished the season at 4-3.

Intramural Standings

These are the intramural standings as of 10/13/80 as received from the intramural office. Intramural standings will be printed each Thursday, when made available by the intramural office.

Touch Football

A League

BLOCK I	
Red Guards	5-0
Two Steppers	4-1
J.B. Myrons	2-2
Ambulance Chasers	1-3
Operators	1-4
Devastators	1-4

BLOCK II	
Fighting Rebels	3-1
Hyper Tension	3-1
Eggmen	2-2
Cousteaus	2-2
SHMEGS	0-4

BLOCK III	
T.T. Spawn	5-0
The Sleepless Knights	4-1
Skippers	3-1
Delta Tau Delta	2-2
Vacant Lot	1-3
Tau Kappa Epsilon	0-4
Assorted Nuts	0-4

B League

BLOCK IV	
Semi Colons	5-0
Zeta Beta Tau	3-2
Blo Bunch	3-2
The Eagles	3-2
GW Literary Guild	1-4
Rancheros	0-5

BLOCK V	
Sig Ep Raiders	5-0
The Wild Weeds	4-1
Sigma Chi	4-1
Kappa Sigma Psychotics	2-2

Phi Sigma Kappa	1-4
AEPI	1-4
Kelley's Heroes	1-4
Beasts	1-4

Floor Hockey

BLOCK I	
The Cult	5-0-0
Jukes	4-0-0
Puck Chasers	4-1-0
Protectors	1-2-1
Angry Urban Youth	1-3-0
Capitol Punishment	0-2-2
SIA's	0-3-1
Darto's II	0-4-0

1-4

1-4	Quasimodo	4-0-0
1-4	White Lady	3-1-0
1-4	Suicide Squad	2-1-1
	Tau Iota Tau	2-1-1
	AEPI	2-2-0
	Big Black Cow	1-4-0
	Tau Kappa Epsilon	0-5-0

BLOCK II

Co-Rec Volleyball	
Deadly Diggers	4-0
LASO	4-0
Local Motions	4-0
Independents	3-1
Fourteen Karat	0-4
Net Results	0-4